TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1891.

ATLY AND SUNDAY, Per Month 70
REKLY, Per Year 100
Postage to Foreign Countries added,
THE SUN, New York City.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. soued to-morrow morning, must be handed in his evening before 6 o'clock.

Concerning Safety and Sorrow.

The subjoined propositions of the Courierournal manifest a state of mind which is scidedly encouraging:

Democrats need to be wide awake and united. On

The tariff.
The Porce bill.
The Billion Dollar Congress.

"The Billion Dollar Congress.

"These have been kept well before the people, and on am the work of education has been done. If the smoeratic leaders in Congress do their whole duty his winter, the Republican conspiracy which began ith such boldness and elaborateness (when Hanssow mee in) will fail, and every man connected with it till be driven from public life."

This is two-thirds, or a fraction more than inty-six per cent., of solid common sense ad political sanity.

Contrast it with the platform of personal pinion on which Mr. ROGER Q. MILLS of tras asks for election as Speaker of the emocratic Congress which must do its elected next year: Spointe free trade.

An Income tax. STELLAND AL BRY COST.

The utter and reckless selfishness of the sonal ambition which is behind Mr. Inte's canvass for the Speakership, and shind Mr. MILLS'S consecrated friend's strigues for the nomination for President, porate of the South and West. "It is better to be safe than to be sorry."

The British Conservative Programme The serious defeat experienced by the ries at the by-election held in the South folton division of Devonshire will cause heir leaders to redouble their efforts to put orth a tempting programme at the approaching Convention of the Conservative ermation of a Unionist majority of nearly .700 into a Gladstonian majority of more than 1,200 can only be explained on the assumption, first, that the Dissident Aberals, considered as factors in politics, save disappeared, and secondly, that the ately enfranchised agricultural laborers ave refused to heed the wishes of their employers. The natural inference would be brward to the demands of Liberal Union-sts, and that something must be done at most to regain the good will of the rural

Unluckily for such representatives of fory opinion as the London Standard, which anxious to make the best of a bad situaion, the Ministers are tied up by promnd Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and officially avowed turing the last session of Parliament. Mr. BALFOUR has said that immediately on the mbling of the House of Commons the overnment will introduce a bill intended capply to Ireland the principles of local covernment which are already in force in ingland. To this measure the Tory chiefs re so irrevocably committed that it must e pushed at the risk of occupying the rhole of the coming session, and even of provoking a secession of a considerable section of the control of the control of the section of the party headed by the eightee rish Unionists and encouraged by at least se influential organ of the English Conrvatives.

It is scarcely probable that the Tory disthrow out the bill for the local government brow out the bill for the local government of Ireland, but the prolongation of debate due to their opposition will prevent Lord Salisbury from making any subtantial concessions to British workingmen, and thus giving them a trustworthy sample of what they may expect accepter. The time has gone by when the coreafter. The time has gone by when the trafts upon a distant future; beides, the Liberals can always heat
the Tories at that game. It may
that at the meeting of the Libaral Associations held in Newcastle Mr. STADSTONE did not bid high enough, and tia certain that some of the labor leaders expressed dissatisfaction with his h on that occasion. But although the Fories at Birmingham may make more at-tractive overtures to workingmen than have yet been made by their opponents, the Lib-rals will have in all likelihood a year in which to revise the Newcastle programme, and the fulfilment of their pledges can be oned on with much more confidence. According to an official announcement, the

edations have constructed the platform which will be submitted at the Birmingham seting. The representatives of the party be asked to approve the intention of the inistère to extend local government to Ireland, but by way of reconciling the Ulster Unionists to this project, Lord SALMBURY will declare a purpose of making Ireland's representation in Parliament rtionate to population. We need not wint out that relatively Ulster would min, while the other three provinces would bution of the 103 seats allotted to Ireland the aggregate number conceded by the Act of Union would probably be viewed by many Liberal-Unionists, and even by some Tories. beral-Unionists, and even by some Tories, an unconstitutional infringement sanimous opinion of English statesmen rdom might be increased but could not

cutive Committee of the Conservative

of that compact. It has been the nearly that under the Act of Union with Scotland the number of members allotted to that cut down. It is hard to see why what are ed constitutional safeguards in the se of Scotchmen should not hold good for

It is the proposed appeals of the Tories the labor vote that deserve more careful ention. Lord SALISBURY, it seems, will sek the Birmingham Convention to endorse the creation of a labor department under mber of the Cabinet, to be termed the inister of Labor. The Liberals will unbubtedly make the same offer, and, what more, they can be trusted to designate for e new office a man truly representative of kmen's interests. The man designated by the Tories for the post of Labor Miniswould probably be repudiated by the British trade unions. Another suggestion more plausible, namely, that in every mey Conservatives shall be asked b vote for labor candidates who signify a ngness to enter public life upon no erty lines. This is one of the promises

that are too good to be true: Few workingmen, we imagine, will believe that Tories will vote for non-partisan labor candidates in any district where they see a chance of returning the Conservative nomince. Obviously the sole purpose of this proposal is to split the Liberal vote.

It is not easy, on the other hand, to de-termine the political effect of Lord Salus-BUBY's offer to extend the Parliamentary franchise to women. We must bear in mind that the advocates of what is called woman's emancipation have, without the support of either of the great parties, come very near carrying the House of Commons. We can not take for granted, however, that the Liberals will allow themselves to be forced into the position of opposing a movement to which they have contributed some o

the most vigorous promoters.

On the whole, it is evident that the Conservatives are desperate when they repu diate the principles associated with their party name, and attempt to outrival the Radicals in the latter's peculiar province.

The New Plane Player.

There is to be an event to-night concerning which there have been expectations of something that may rise from out its kind with the superiority that makes a dividing mark in the memory. A young Pole named PADEREWSKI, who is to play upon the plane, may perhaps prove that he belongs among artists whose personality oversteps the boundaries of their profession, who are not remembered 's merely eminent in the long succession of players like themselves. In the last twenty years this country has seen a great many planists of the first rank, but only one so unhampered or so unsubmissive to the limitations of the instrument as to show himself to be not only an extraordinary performer but an extraordinary man. RUBIN-STEIN made one almost cease to think of the plane. He made it rise on the scale of instruments so that its natural place was forgotten. His overpower ing ability made it grow up to him instead of his being bound within the range of its ordinary possibilities.

To hear him was to feel that for him the plano was a more accident, and that in whatever way he might give out music he was one of its commanding forces. Not many years ago Joacum had been playing at Manchester with a consciousness of perfection that gave him a thrill of pleasure as he strolled about the railway station waiting for the train to London. He noticed that middle-aged man, dressed like a laborer, kept his eye on him as though with an oceasional impulse to speak. Just before the train came this man's indecision left him, and, approaching him, he tapped the noble fiddler on the shoulder. But PAGANINI was the man," said be. We have listened to many beautiful artists here who were charming, interesting, and admirable in all sorts of ways. But the great man was Rubinstein.

Is Padenewski another like him? or even fit to challenge comparison with him above the heads of the various players who have intervened? Some think that he is. They say he is a thunderer who can also sing one into dreams of peace, that with him also the plane is lost sight of, and that the player of music remains alone. Tonight will tell.

Hypnotism and Drunkards.

The November number of the Contempo rary Review contains a paper by Dr. CHARLES LLOYD TUCKEY on the applications of hypnotism, in which he refers more especially to its use in the treatment of the victims of alcohol and opium. The article, therefore, is of peculiar interest and pertinency at this time when the KEHLEY cure for drunk-

enness is under discussion.

Dr. Tuckey accepts Prof. Bernhein's definition of hypnotism as "the induction of a psychical condition in which the subect's susceptibility to suggestion and ability to act upon it are enormously in-"It matters not," he explains, whether the degree of influence produced amounts to profound sleep with uncon sciousness, or to a slight languor or drowslness, during which the use of the senses or intelligence is entirely retained," so long as the "suggestibility" of the subject is in-"Suggestion is the key to the hypnotic problem." Sometimes a sugges tion will take possession of the minds and dominate the actions of persons who are barely hypnotizable, while others will reject it in the most profound hypnotic sleep

Such susceptibility spart from hypnotism s frequently exhibited and generally ac knowledged. "The drunkard converted by GOUGH or a Father MATHEW is redeemed through suggestion," says Dr. Tuckey and through it the victim of evil example or evil solicitation falls to his ruin." Disease, according to LIEBAULT, implies an excess of nervous action in one direction, and its deficiency in another. The function of hypnotism, as described by Dr. Tuckey, is o restore the nervous equilibrium on which depends the maintenance of health, or, in other words, to combat disease by utilizing the patient's own forces. "The patient," says Prof. BERNHEIM, "hypnotizes him self," and so also he cures himself through forces that are essentially his own, though the direction of them comes from without

Dr. Tuckey presents several instances of he application of hypnotic suggestion for the cure of drunkenness. In one case a gentleman who seemed to have lost all power of self-control, so far as alcohol was concerned, was restricted by him to the use of ight wines and beer at his meals and orlered never to touch spirits, but to hold them in abhorrence. Though he never lost consciousness in the hypnotic state, he has never exceeded the allowance granted, and has had no relapse. A morhant subject to the periodical mania for dooholio excess was treated by hypnotic suggestion, though he retained full con-sciousness, and he continued for seven nonths without suffering from the appetite Then, under peculiar circumstances, he took to drinking again, but for one day only. Then he was able to control himself of his own accord, and since has had no relapse. A manager of an important company, who had been dismissed for drunkenness, was thrown into s deep hypnotic sleep and then told that alconol was poison to him, and that in the future the taste of it would make him violenty ill. When he awaked, a small glass of beer brought on an attack of illness, and

ment lasted from three weeks to a month and somewhat more, the time usually spent under the treatment of KEELEY. Of course, the KEELEY treatment does not ulfil exactly the conditions of hypnotism, hough the results are similar. The patients who have submitted to it testify frequently that they acquire an aversion for alcohol so strong that they cannot lift a glass of mirits to their lips. It is not merely that

ne has had no relapse to drinking habits.

A short time ago he rejected with loathing

glass of whiskey offered him in sudden

liness, so strong is his acquired mental

distaste for alcohol and his physical reaction against it. In all these cases the treatthey do not want to drink, but that they cannot drink. They have undergone a moral transformation which seems to be akin to the change effected by the suggestion of the hypnotizer. This result can not be brought about by any mere drug physicians say, and reason and experience are on their side. The bichlorids of gold may serve a subsidiary purpose as a tonic, but the cure is perhaps really of the nature of a faith cure.

It is a very interesting field for investigation and speculation.

Daylight in the East.

The Massachusetts Mugwumps who pro pose to form a new party are proceeding upon logical and reasonable lines. We quote from one of the circulars which will soon be sent out for signatures:

"CLEVELAND and Democracy are two distinct things. The tendency of the first is in the right direction; that of the second was shown in the kind of support given to CLEVELAND'S Administration. The best thing that CLEVELAND has done he has done as Mr. CLEVELAND; the worst things that he has done he has done as the handicapped leader of the Democratic party."

Following out this masterly conception of the relative importance of the man CLEVELAND and the Democracy of the United States of America, another circular is to present for signature a concise con fession of faith:

"S I believe in GROYER CLEVELAND, and I should like to see the Democrate nominate some other candidate. so that CLEVELAND might be set free."

We know nothing in recent political literature quite as honest, courageous, and creditable as this. Well may Democrats who believe in Democracy join in the wish so fervently expressed by the Massachusetts Mugwumps who believe in GROVER CLEVELAND.

The "acclamation" idea, according to which the next Democratic candidate for President was to be nominated "by acclama tion." has lost its leader. The St. Louis Re nomination in 1892 by acclamation." A little preliminary thought will be applied before hand to that momentous duty. The eigns of returning health to the Democratic party are not only encouraging but numerous.

The Horse Show in Madison Square Garden is the best show that has ever been given in this town. It is fortunate in its surround ings, and it contains as fine and various an as sortment of equine beauty and accomplishments as has been seen since ADAM and GEORGI FRIEBIR HOAR were boys. And it's a mighty interesting corner of Vanity Fair to look at It's a Beauty Show as well as a horse show. It's a combination of the Opera and Ascot, with several hundred specialties thrown in. From illustrious The Bard to the most microscopic pony, from the horsiest groom in tights and gaiters that make the collector of sporting prints wonder if he's dreaming, to the most elaborate Early English swell, from the tuneful trumpeter to the cherubs in jockey suits who sell you i catalogue, it's all a pleasure to look at, and there's only one thing that outclasses the equine athletes and beauties, and that is the collection of beautiful women. The fellow who doesn't go to see this delightful spectacle, if he can, classes himself with the lowliest branch of the horse family DIANA has seen some Centaurs and fine horse in her day, but she can bet her buskins the the horse-taming Troisns and horse-feeding Argos never had the equal of this show.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Rich mond Times, considers the Speakership so tha all may understand its arguments.

'Mr. Carsp," says the Times, "has done much for the Democracy which neither his party nor the South will ever forget, especially during the hot contest over the Force bill and against as autocratic, despotic, partisan, and unprinci pled Speaker." He is "deserving of any hone which his party could confer upon him." Ye the Times concludes that the tariff is to be the issue of 1892, and that as Mr. CLEVELAND will be put forward as the "acknowledged champion of tariff reform." Mr. MILLS, who is "more identified personally with that issue than an other member of the House, must be electe Speaker, and Mr. Camp, although his greates laurels were gained in battling for the very life of his party during the Force bill episode, must be relegated to rejection. Thus our Richmond boldly strips itself of all entangling alliance with Democratic sentiment and prepares to go in for free trade.

But what will the Democracy do?

Rhode Island, having completed her topographical survey, has placed the map in all her public schools and libraries, and it will soon be on sale also at a slight advance over the cost of printing. The large scale, a mile to an inch, gives room enough for a large variety of information, and the brown contour lines at twenty-foot intervals show the inequalities in the surface in sufficient detail. Such map should be widely disseminated. Students should have them to learn the vast range of information that can be graphically depicted on a map. Publishers should use them to improve the quality of their own map making. It is a curious fact that large areas in ou Western Territories are now better mapped than most of the State of New York or of our Eastern seaboard. The reason is that most of the work of our national Geological Survey has thus far been confined to the outlying and thinly sattled regions; but there is hardly country in the world that has made such rapid progress in surveying and mapping within the past few years as the United States.

King MENELEK of Abyssinia is using some plain language to his brother and sister potentates of Europe. In the circular note he recently addressed to them he says that "if the good Gop gives me life and strength. I shall reestablish the ancient frontiers of m country of Ethiopia at Khartoum and the Lake Nyanza, including all the country of Galla." His Majesty has evidently not heard of or proposes to ignore the little arrangement be-tween England and Germany by which most of the region he intends to annex has become the exclusive preserve of his illustrious sister, the Queen of Great Britain.

IOWA'S VICTORY.

The Mailroad Issue in the Late Election From the Nebroska State Journal.

The people of lows are getting tired of the buildoning policy of the later Railroad Commissions, and have emphasized it by electing Peter A. Dey, the Democratic

andidate, over his Republican competitor. Dey held a place on the Commission so long as it was appointed by the Gevernor. The Commission did not "reduce local rates" fast enough to suit the satt-menop enthusiasts, and so they passed a law making the

Commissioners elective.

Then the Commissioners proceeded by degrees to force down the local rates. Operadoction would only answer for about a year, and then another would have to be made, because unless a Commission had reduced to be made, because unless a Commission had reduced the rate it was apprehended it would be voted out of office. The roads claimed that the rates were finally below actual cost of the transportation. But it did not matter. The Commissioners always wanted to be reelected, and thought the only way to got back was to

redected, and thought the only way to get back was to go on "reducing the rates."

Under this short-sighted policy the leading Iowa interior towns stopped growing. The only cities that held their own were on the boundary line where local rates were not much of an element in their business.

The election of Dey, who proved himself a fairminded man and not a demogogue always ready to reduce rates for "popularity among the farmers," over his Republican competitor by the largest majority given to any candidate, suggests that the farmers are not, after all, the fools that they were taken for. given to any candidate, suggests that the farmers are not, after all, the fools that they were taken for. The Commission has been wholly in the hands of the Republicans for half a desen years, and if the members thereof had been fair and reasonable certainly libers would have been no accuse for the revolution. It does not pay in the long run to be a demaggue, and lows demonstrates that as well so Kansac and Nebresha.

WHITTIER, THE AMERICAN PORT. Proposition to Celebrate His Sith Birthday Next Month.

A good many of the friends and admirers of John G. Whittier, the poet, are desirous of cel-ebrating on the 17th of next month the 84th anniversary of his blith. It has not been deended what shape the celebration shall take, and only a few suggestions about it have yet been made. It is proposed that a score or more of the literary clubs of New York shall unite in the preparation of a programme for it, and it is also proposed that a special com-mittee of a few of the foremost literary men of the city shall undertake the business of preparation. Among other propositions are that a banquet be given in his honor, that a sangerfest be held at which selections from his works shall be recited and sung, and that a public meeting be convened at which eulogies of him shall be delivered.

It is probable that Mr. Whittier bimself would object to any project whatever that might be brought under his notice, and it is certain that he would decline to appear at any public display of any kind in his honor. He lives in the utmost retirement in his home in Amesbury, Mass, desires only repose at this time of his life, and is a Quaker to whom the blare of trumpets is not alluring. In a recent letter to a friend he said: "I have outlived the vanities of youth, and am left lonely by the death of my old friends."

John G. Whittier and Oliver Wendell Holmes are the last survivors of the group of eminent American poets that flourished in the first half of the nineteenth century, and included Longfellow. Bryant. Emerson, Poe. Lowell, Halleck, and several others. He was a writer as early as 1829, and ten years afterward he was the editor of an anti-savery paper in Philadelphia, the omoco of which was burned and sacked by a mob. In 1831 he appeared as a poet, and during the sixty years that have elapsed since then he has composed many poetical works that are familiar to the reading public. "As a poet," says one of his sulogista, "Whittier is more peculiarly American than any other of equal fame." public display of any kind in his honor. He

AMERICAN OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Meld in Mexico Thirty-six Hours on Drunken Soldier's Completat.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Nov. 16. - Capt. John G. Bourke of Fort Binggold and Deputy United States Marshal John Jordan arrived here at 2 P. M. Saturday after thirty-six hours' arrest at Paras and Cerralvo, Mexico, On Wednesday they pressed into Mexico from Carriso with a permit from the Deputy Collector at Carriso, Tex., and the Mexican Custom House officials passed them to Guerrero without objection. At Paras, thirty miles from Guerrero, a drunken militiaman arrested them on suspicion and would lis-ten to no explanation. At this place they were under guard three hours. Thence they were taken, under guard, to Agua Beguas. They were

disarmed and taken before the Judge, who treated them considerately while they were prisoners there. That morning they were started to Cerralvo, reaching it at noon. There it became evident they were held as revolutionary suspects on information given by the ranger, who constantly followed them. At Cerralvo, Capt. Bourke wired to Consul-General Sutton at Laredo, from whom came the following message:

"Have taken prompt measures for your release. Will advise you to-morrow."

They were told by the Judge that they would be released in the morning, but the prisoners insisted on immediate release, which was granted, but without any apologies from the officials. They reached Mier on Friday, and they complained to Gen. Lorenzo Garcis, who expressed great regret for their arrest, stating that all the parties engaged in it would be punished.

west.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press. Truly, Minneapolis, and for that matter St. Paul and the entire State, is not in it when it comes to being rep-resented in the General Assembly of the Knights of La-bor, which is now in session in Toledo. Never in the history of that organization has Ninneapolis had so little interest in the doings of the General Assembly as this year. It was thought H. B. Martin might go, but he de-cided not to, and the State has no representative in the

body.
This suggests the rather remarkable Secasionce of the order in Minnesota, but more especially in Minnespoils. This city was at one time one of the greatest Knights of Labor cities in the country. The extent to which the order grew here can be realized from the fact that there were thirty-five local assemblies. At present there were not more than a dozen assemblies is Minnesota, and these are in anything but a flourishing con-dition.

British Intrigue Against Us in Chill.

From the Scranion Fruth.

Now that the New York Sun's correspondent in Chill has so thoroughly shown up the British source of the outery against Minister Egan, because he was endeavoring to advance American interests in Chill, a great many people who have been bewildered by the persistent of the property of the persistent of the persi tent yell against him will appreciate the situation. Of course American journals published in English inter ests—of which there are far too many—will bowl louder than ever since Tux Sun has pilloried them.

From the Philadelphia Press. There has been a great deal of talk among the Demo erats of the State about putting Secretary Harrity on the Democratic National Committee in place of the that Mr. James M. Guffey of the Western and of the

The Reporter Was Not the Liar.

From the New York Press.

I hear that Mr. Fred Crawford, who left the World sause of the controversy over an interview with Mi Cleveland which he reported, has been reengaged in hi eld capacity on that paper. No newspaper acquaintance of Crawford ever doubted the correctness of his inter-view. His recall to the paper which printed it is his

Belleves in Its Condidate. From the St. Louis Republic.

The Republic has no doubt that Mr. Boies could cam Mills.

Hear the voice of Mister Mills. Free Trade Mills-What a sea of compliment it generously sp.l's How it pleadeth, pleadeth, pleadeth, While the taffy that it feedeth To the members, as it pleadeth, To a bill of sugar swells— Crying, "Please, please, please, (Like a child upon its kness.)
While its wheedling iteration through th

Vote for Mills, Mills, Mills, Mills, For the jangling and the wrangling Mister Mills. Hear the howling Mister Millshat a world of happiness his candidacy fills All the Mugwump sons of suns;

How their tongue with rapture runs; What a gibble-gabble talk, And all N. G.;

What a stuffed, prophetic squawk From the Mugwump birds, poor parrots in New York, Up a tree. O, from out their gibbering gills What a gush of dysphony voluninessly spills; How it swills Free trade pills With hope of tariff-smashing bills;

How the income tex crank shrills
To the speaking and the seeking
Of Boger Mills, Mills, Mills,
R. Q. Mills, Mills, Mills,
Mills, Mills, Mills, Mills, Mills, Mills, Mills.

To the buttonboling, log-rolling Mills! Hear the loud and yawping Mills-Breach Mills!

What a wall of trouble, what a prophecy of ills;

Howling to the people. "You's

Are a gelp' to the deuce

(Oh, what roi);

Helpiasa hopeless, ruined mea, In Protection's robber den." With a vehement sulogium of the beauties of Fre With a wild reciferation of the merits of Free Trade.

Brandishing his Taxan blade. In Protection's gore he'll wade; By Free Trade, his mages mater. To be Speaker now or later, Swears a large oath, piping hot. O, you Mills, Mills, Mills, Save your dose of Free Trade squills, For the Mugwamp troop; Please draw out; exude, crump,

Or your party you will dump soom of the palpitaling soup. Year-Park Was the title that the Indians be own upon William Fell ! I should be strike Fupil Dunke, His Nibs, I guess. CIVIL SERVICE DECISION.

Dominion Republican Longue Held to Have Visinted the Law.

WARRINGTON, Nov. 16.-In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia Chief Justice Bing-ham to-day delivered the decision of the court on the domurrer of the defendant in the case of the United States against Charles A. New-ton, who is charged with violating Section 12 of the Civil Service act, which is as follows:

That no person shall, in any room or building occu-pled in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employee of the United States mentioned in this act, or in any navy yard, fort, or ersenal, solicit in any unanner whatever or receive any contribution of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever.

The defendant was indicted by the Grand Jury in April, 1890, on seven counts, all of which are of the same tenor, and charge him, as President of the Old Dominion Republican League, with headquarters at the Lenox House in this city, with sending to various persons the following letter, dated Sept. 27, 1889: As a citizen of Virginia you are, of course, interested in the campaign now in progress in our State, which is to determine its future political status. The Old Domission Leavue was organized to assist in the election of the Republican ticket, and respectfully sake your cogneration by your becoming a member and making such further contribution to aid in the campaign as your means will permit. Initiation fee \$1. Dues 25 cents per month. Respectfully. C. A. Newton, President.

In his demurrer the defendant maintained

that the law did not make unlawful the acts charged, and, second, that the law was unconstitutional if construed so as to declare the acts charged unlawful. In the argument of counsel it was contended that the indictment was fatally defective, in that it did not regite that the persons solicited were Government employees.

counsell twas contended that the indictment was fatally defective, in that it did not resite that the persons solicited were Government employees.

In delivering the unanimous opinion of the court, the Chief Justice said that the prohibition in the section quoted was a reasonable species of the undoubted authority of Congress to logislate in respect to the conduct of parsons in Government buildings, and that the indictment was sufficient although it did not state that the persons solicited were Government employees. The section of the act did not infrings upon the rights and immunities of citizels guaranteed by the Constitution, and was not therefore unconstitutional. The fact that the other section of the act, relating to political assessments, mentioned specifically Government employees, and the section in question did not, showed a purpose on the part of Congress to make solicitation from any person, whether a Government employee or not, unlawful within any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any employee of the United States.

The demurrer was overruled and the case sent to the Criminal Court for trial. The defendant, through his attorney, gave notice that he would apply for a writ of error.

Commissioner Thompson of the Civil Service Commissioner Thompson of the Civil Service Commissioner Thompson of the Civil Service Commissioner money for political purposes was constitutional, but the decision rendered to-day goes much further, and holds that all solicitations for political purposes within Government buildings are unlawful. The effect, he thought, will be to practically stop political assessments, and to leave all Government employees free to contribute or not, as they see it.

READY TO BRIDGE THE NORTH RIVER. A Plan for Storing Cars on Suspended

Since the talk began of the big new bridge across the Hudson, by which all the railroads now terminating in New Jersey are to be en-abled to land their passengers in New York city, the railroad managers have said that land in New York was so valuable that no one could afford to purchase it for storage purposes. Hence it was said it would be necessary for them to run their cars across the bridge, land the passengers, and run their cars back to Jersey to stay until needed again. Then the would have to make the trip across the bridge a third time to load up. That would be an in-convenience that they could not well put up with.

Chief Engineer Clark of the bridge company has decided now that five miles of storage room can be built in the air under the New York approach of the bridge. The bridge will York approach of the bridge. The bridge will land at Seventy-second street on this side of the river at a height of 150 feet. It will come down to near the level of the depot at Thirty-eighth street. Mr. Clark's plan is to suspend a set of tracks underneath and from the bridge all the way down to the depot. When passengers are landed the cars and engines may run in on the set of suspended tracks. There would be nearly room enough on five miles of suspended tracks to store all the cars that enter and leave the Jersey depots in a day.

The stockholders of the bridge company will meet on Nov. 27 to approve of the consolidation of the New York and the New Jersey Commissions, which was recommended by the trustees in October. They will also reflect Mr. Andrew Green President. As soon as the consolidation matter is settled, the business of hullding will begin, Secretary Swan said yeaterday. The law under which the company exists provides that the work of construction must begin before Jan. 1. 1893, and that the bridge must he completed within five years. Mr. Swan said that the work would surely begin about the middle of December.

LOOKS BAD FOR THESE CANDIDATES. May Lose Their Liberty and Their Votes for Violating the Election Law.

County Clerk McKenna sent to District Attorney Nicoll yesterday a formal complaint against Harry F. Shields, the County Democracy candidate for Alderman in the Fifth Assembly district and George Warner, the County Democracy candidate for the Assembly in the Seventeenth district, charging them with having failed to file a statement of the expenses of their canvass within the time prescribed by the "Corrupt Practices act."

soribed by the "Corrupt Practices act." The complaint was submitted to the Grand Jury. Warner is said to be at a Knights of Labor convention at Toledo.

It is understood that the Grand Jury will present indictments to-day. Conviction is punishable with not less than three months and not more than one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary, and the convict forfelts any office to which he may have been elected, and is excluded from the right of suffrage for five years after the conviction. It is the duty of the County Clerk of the county in which the conviction is had to file a copy of the record of conviction in every other county of this State.

The Elected State Treasurer of Connecticut Kept Out of Office.

HARTFORD, Nov. 16 .- Comptroller Staub and Marvin H. Sanger, Democratic candidate for Treasurer, met this morning as a Board of Equalization to canvass the tax returns of the railroads. They went to the door of the Treas urer's office, where they were met by Constable urer's office, where they were met by Constable
Arthur P. Moore, who invited Mr. Staub to enter, Mr. Staub said he was with Mr. Sanger,
and the constable replied that Treasurer
Henry would be glad to see Mr. Sanger as a
private citizen, but that he could not enter the
place as Treasurer. Measrs Sanger and Staub
then returned to the Comptroller's office and
were in seasion until noon, when a receas was
taken until is o'clock. There is no dispute
about Sanger's election, but he has been kept
out of office for a year by the Republican
House refusing to declare the result of the
election.

Why the Flood Rock Light was Discontinued WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- Capt. Coffin, Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, said this afternoon that the red light at Flood Rock. Hell Gate, had been discontinued for the sim-ple reason that it could not be maintained ple reason that it could not be maintained there while the dredging operations are in progress. He added that the obstruction is now clearly marked by the lights used by the dredgers, who are at work on it day and night, and that when the rock shall have been removed there will probably be no need to mark the spot, but if there should be the Board will see that it is done.

New Schools Wanted. At a meeting of the Committee on Sites and

At a meeting of the Committee on Sites and New Buildings of the Board of Education yesterday, applications were received from the trustees of the Tenth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth wards asking for new sites for schools in their wards. The trustees of the Twenty-third ward recommended the purchase of sixteen lots of the Fox settle at \$1.200 a lot. They said that because of the growth of the ward's population there are 1,200 more pupils this year than last year.

One of Them Knew.

From Puck.

Tom Rightes—I can't see, my boy, what you can find to do with a valet.

Howell Gibbon—Well, I don't, old man, doncherknow.

But he know what to do with me!

Authoritative Information.

From Breeklyn Life. "Brouson is very ill. Ho's got to have his teeth extracted."
"Phas are you talking about? Bronzon's teeth are all false."
"Linow. He swellowed 'em."

TRADE THIS SIDE OF THE OCEAN. The United States, Canada, the West Indies

A writer in the Colonial Standard of Jamaica says: "The eventual result of the McKinley bill will be the deviation of all the staple productions of the coloniae, such as rugar, editee, pimente, and drewcods, from the markets of Great Britain to those of the United States. This would mean a loss of freight to British commission merchants, a state of things which Lord Salisbury cannot view with equanimity on the eve of a general election. He therefore suggests that each of the coloniae should send delegates to a central meeting for the purpose of drafting a scheme and submitting it to the Secretary of State for the Coloniae; otherwise the latter may make ducks and drakes of the whole business in order to converve British as distinct from colonial interests. This is rather a harsh view. The Governor of Jamaica does not like the idea of negotiating with the States. He is an imperial federationist. But the facts of the case for reciprosity are too strong to be recisted.

The United States take far more Jamaica sugar than Britain and Canada combined, and purchase 68 per cent. of her banana exporta, besides a good deal of coffee. The wellbeing of the merchants and planters and of the 0,000 megro land owners demands that the American market shall be retained at any reasonable cost. The Colonial Standard disquesses the position of Canada:

It has been said that the great American republic

and the Deminion of Canada occupy the position of suitors for the commercial favors of this colony. With-out seeking to push this particular form of analogy to an extreme, we are bound to admit that the republican an extrame, we are bound to admit that the republican suitor has claims on the consideration of Jamaica which the latter can never disregard. There are eccasions when the sentimental suitor has to give place to the advantages noncessed by his more substantial rival. Exchanging function metaphor for plain matter of fact, we have to remark that the relations of trade are required by hard considerations of material advantage rather than by the generous impulse of friendly sentiment. In the United States we have a market with 00,000,000 consumers and we have the presents bos-00,000,000 consumers, and we have the greatest pos-sible interest in retaining this advantageous outlet for our fruit and other products.

aibis interest in retaining this advantageous outlet for our fruit and other predacts.

This is a polite way of informing us that the hands-all-round, union-of-hearts compact between Canada and the West Indies counts for nothing in the presence of the hard facts of commerce. It is obvious from subsequent observations by the Standard, and from the tone of private letters lately received from merchants in the other Islands, that if the Washington Government were to insist upon preferential treatment for American products the colonies would concede it rather than leopart their exports to the States, provided the British Government would allow them to do so. If the British Government refused, and Mr. Harrison, in consequence, embargoed their sugar, there would be a terrific explosion of popular discontent, in which the owners and mortagees of sugar estates residing in London would join. The West India Committee, which represents the latter class, is said to be secretly urging Lord Enutaford not to allow Canada to stand in the way of the establishment of a preferential scheme should Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine demand it. Our action a year ago in preventing Newfoundland from obtaining a reciprocity treaty from Mr. Blaine is described by a member of the committee as a dog-in-the-manger policy, which those who have their all at stake in the British West Indies is already threatened by Mr. Tet what can we do but protest against a preferential arrangement in favor of Americans? Nova Boctia's large trade with the Spanish West Indies is already threatened by Mr. Blaine's reciprocity under the McKinley bill with Cuba and Porto Rico. The whole question is full of difficulty for the Ottawa Government. The moral of it, that in this age sentiment vanishes like snow before the sun when opposed by material considerations, is not a pleasant one, but we must make the best of it.

Dignity that to Eastly Supported,

Bignity that is Easily Supported,

From the St. Louis Globe Demarrit.

Ex-Representative Gibson of Maryland is a candidate for Clerk of the House. When the idea of the clerkship first came into Mr. Gibson's mind it was received with some doubt. Did it comport with the dignity of a member of the Fifty-first Congress to announce himself a candidate for the clerkship of the Fifty-second? That question Mr. Gibson considered for some time before he acted. Some of his friends were consulted by him, and they gave varying advice. At length Mr. Gibson applied to Judge Cuiberson.

"What's that you say, Gibson?" drawled the great commoner of Texas, as if he had not rightly understood the proposition.

I want to ask. Judge, replied the Marylander, "if you think it would be inconsistent with the dignity of a member of the Fifty-first Congress to become a candidate for Clerk of the next House?"

"H-m," said Judge Culberson, as he pondered on the question. Then he delivered himself slowly and solemnly:

"Gibson, in my time I've seen an ex-member of Congress cleaning appiteons at the other end of the Capitol. I've also seen an ex-member of Congress packing speeds for \$1.25 a day over at the Agricultural Department. And down in my country I've known an ex-congressman to go around exhibiting a stud horse. No Gibson, I don't think there will be any sacrifice of dignity in your becoming a candidate for Clerk. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat,

From the Dunder Telegraph.

From the Dunder Telegraph.

Any one who wishes to see what perfect physical development means in a woman should see Mrs. Langtry at Hor Majesty's this week as Rosalind sporting through the glades of Arden-light, agile, graceful in every movement, bearing herself with consummate grace and beauty. The great actress is a firm believer in physical exercises, and is herself a splendid fencer. Mrs. Langtry has favored me with her opinion regarding the value of physical exercises for women, and I give a few sentences from her letter received this morning: "I certainly believe [she says] in physical exercises for women. I am more especially able to speak in favor of fencing, as I found it of immense value to my health and figure. It gives one a good balance, and, therefore, a good carriage." I have little doubt that not only the writer's fine physical development, but her good health, vivacity, and abounding spirits are greatly due to the exercises by by which she trains herself with unremitting ardor.

A Man of Pence.

Washingron, Nov. 0.—Dr. Gatling was at the Ebbitt House the other day.

"Yes, I'm the cause of the Gatling gun." he said with a smile. "I uvented it. I look on it as one of the great philanthropic works of the age. Saved no end of lives, my gun has. How? By scaring people. Its mere presence has kept down more tumult and riot, and without even parading the streets with it, than authing else I know of. I've letters to show to that effect. People who don't stop to think might carry an idea 'round with 'om that I'm a bloody-minded man. Not much. I'm for peace every time. So's my gun." From the Kanyu City Times,

Baron de Hirsch and the Russian Jews

We have authority for stating that Baron de Hirseli contemplates convoking an International Jewish Congress to consider the action which should be taken for the purpose of regular to the first terrible position and of procuring for them new homes in more favored lands. The principal Jewish communities in Europe will be invited to send delegates to this great humanitarian Congress. The place of meeting has not yet been definitely fixed, but it is not improbable that London will be chosen. The Congress would meet early in the ensuing year. From the Jewish Chronicle. early in the ensuing year.

Significant Pupples,

Apropos of dogs. It is said that the late Admiral Porter had the yard and stables of his house on H street full of them, acquired in this manner: Whenever a young naval officer wished to ingratiate himself with the Admiral he would casually remark: "Oh. Admiral, I have a valuable litter of pupples, and it would give me great pleasure if you would accept one." The Admiral was fully conscious of the raison detre, and whenever a basket appeared with Lieut or Ensign So and So's compliments and a whining, flabby specimen of puppydom therein, he would remark: "Here comes another application for shore duty."

The Court Out of Pattenes.

Judge-flo you want a divorce simply because you wife won't speak to you when she gets angry?

Mr. Growler-Yes, that's it.

Judge (severely)-Tols is positively the most frivolous compaint I away listened to. Den't you know when you're well of:

When Kute Has Done My Room

From the Boston Confer.

Ch. Eate, the maid who regulates
The domicile wherein i dwell.
Goes twice to church on Sabbath day;
And otherwise comports her well
within her heart, as I coins.
A thousand varied virtues bloom;
But in my heart wheth weight of wee,
When hate has done my room!

The picture of my latest girl
Lies in the basicst kept for waste;
One shoe is hid betreath the bed
Lit mate behind the trunk is placed.
Old terbas papers all are saved
Those yet unread have met their doem;
And everything is upside down
When Kate has done my room.

My shoe brush 's on the mantelpiece, My toethbrush nesiles on the Boox. The whishbroom and my button hook are out or sight freevermore; and nothing's where it used to be. Have it my bearf eternal gloom; and life becomes a thing of pain, when he is the que my recom.

SUNBRAMS.

—At the Convention of the Christian Alliance in Har-ford recently the Rev. B. Noise Carter announced the second coming of Christ within four years. —It is estimated that the wealth of Baron Hirsen is

-ft is estimated that the wealth of Baron Breech is just about squal to that of Mr. Jay Gould, But then petither of these millionaires has told anybody the amount of file wealth.

-With steam at the full boiler pressure of 120 pounds the engines of the new series ferryboat Cincinness, making 100 revolutions a minute, have indicated 1,036 horse power, giving a speed of four-ser miles an hees, -The annitary conditions at Marzellies are to be approved by the building of a large collecting sewer, seven miles and a half is length, to the sen at Courties, and intercepting sewer about 115 miles in length in the ntercepting sewers about 113 miles in length is the

stead recently a workman turned off a shaving 266 feet in length. A shaving 171 feet in length is exhib-ited as a great curiosity in the Worlwich Arsensi. Eng-

land.

—In some of the rugs from the Orient the knots of the threads are so flue that they cannot be seen by the sys. No machinery has been introduced there yet for making rugs or earpets, each tuft and knot being tied

making rugs or earpets, each tuft and knot being tied by deft fingers.

—The new squedget from Loch Katrine to Glasgow is to be twenty-four miles and a quarter in length and mostly tunnel. Syphons are to be used in two places. The new service reservoir at Craigmaddie will be d 700,000,000 gallens.

—A company in Wyoming proposes to tap the North Fiatte River in Natrons county and reclaim about 250,000 acres of isnd by building a main canal 150 miles in length, eight feet in depth, and 100 feet in width at the top. It will cost \$2,000,000.

—The locomotive Charles Dickers, on the Landon and Northwestern Railway's special express service between Manchester and London, has rou 1,000,000 miles in nine years—a feet without parallel in English railway travelling. It has never had a breakdown.

railway travalling. It has never had a breakdown,
—For a century and a hair a firm in Aix-la-Chapelle
has possessed the secret of dyeing the regulation robes
of the Roman Catholic Cardinals their characteristic red color, and of the manufacture of the cloth, and therefore has had the menopoly of making the robes. —Big things were raised in Maine last asseon. One

in circumference.

The length of the structure over the Massissippi at Memphis is to be 8,000 feet-bridge, 2,600 feet; from viaduce, 2,500 feet; it imber treatie, 3,100 feet. Its sight piers are to be 117 to 197 feet in height. The despest foundation is 181 feet below low-water mark. The cen-tral span is to be 021 feet in length, with cantilever arms 169 feet in length.

—A retorence to the feminine students in Sage Col-

arms 160 feet in longth.

—A retorence to the feminine students in flage College, Cornell University, is made in the report of President Adams, who says: "A was majority of the young women are not enly sarnestly devoted to the working out of great and noble purposes, but are also disposed on every occasion to exert their influence is behalf of a cultivated and refined social life."

—The centenary of the birth of M yerseer, the musical composer, will be celebrated a.i. over Europe in 1804, but already there has been a preliminary celebration of the event in Paris. Nelections from his various operas were given, and a poem in his bonor was recited before his bust. President Carnot and many notables were present at the performance.

—On his way to Watertown the day after election Govarnor-elect Flower had begun to doze just before the train reached Hedson. When the train stopped there as enthusiastic Democrat went through the train in search of the successful candidate, and did not head tate to awaken him by a slap on the chest and the remark: "Hew are ye, Guvinor? Ye got ther, didn't ye?"

—Deposits of morracheum have been found on the Sapello Crock, twenty-five miles morth of Silver Utty, N. N., and near the alum deposits of the Glia River. The N. N., and near the alum deposits of the Glis River. The principal vein is eight inches in width, and cubical blocks, with faces six to seven inches in length, have been obtained. One block eight inches in thickness by three feet in width and five feet in length has been

of 575 miles through the mountains of Virginia. The Bishop travelled without episcopal insignia, and in the course of his tramp he was various y m staken for a book agent, a circus manager, and a detective in search o moonshiners. At one village the people were so sus riel use of the tourist that they refused to give him lodging, and he was forced to break into a deserted house and sleep -A cherry tree in a colony of negroes near Lake

Contrary, Mo., bloomed recently and an old colored wo-man, who is credited with supernatural powers, de-clared that it was an omen of the approaching end of clared that it was an omen of the approaching end of
the world. The colony became excited, beld religious
services, and waited for the end. But two weeks
passed and the excitement began to subside. Then
several trees bloomed and all the negroes in the colony
packed their bousehold goods and left the place.

—While sitting on the Flans de Armee in the City of
Mexico, an American missed a valuable field glass from
his cost pocket, and while he was searching for it three
policemen stepped up with a prisoner and the glass and
requested the owner to accompany them to the court
and testify against the thief. In less than differ minutes after entering the court room the thief had been
sentenced to serve a term of five years as a soldier in
the Mexican army and the glass restored to the owner.

—Once in a while a few Armenians are landed in this
port and take up their residence in this city, where
most of them get a living as small traders and peddiers. The Armenians are exceedingly sharp traders

diers. The Armenians are exceedingly sharp traders and the people who deal with those of them in New York are aware of the fact. It was a member of the great Jewish family of Rothschild who once said:
"Shut up all the Jews with all the Armenians in an ex-

will have passed into Armenian hands." —A cocoanut tree that weighs six tone is to be trans-ferred from Honoulu to the public park in Ean Francisco. In a trench around the tree, which stood in a grove near Honolulu, a massive box was built to enclose the roots. Above the box was a frame that had jackscrews roots. Above the sox was a frame that had lacker was for lifting the entire mass. After the tree had been raised it was canted and its long leaves were gathered together and fied. The nuts were wrapped in soft sacking. By hydraulic power the mass was raised on a truck that carried it to the beach where it awaits ship-

ment.

—Again this year Queen Victoria "derived very great benefit from the bracing air of the Scottleh Highlands." Her Majesty has been equally fortunate nearly every year during the greater part of her life. The Highland at: is very sure to dispet sny malady with which she may be afflicted or threatened while she stays in w-near London. She is a firm believe in it, and recon-mends it in her "Journal in the Highlands," she often advises people who suffer from any kind of illness so try it, and many of them take her silvice with good re suits. It has been noticed, however, that ber ideas on the subject have made but sittle imprecision upon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who does not spend much of his time in breathing the bracing siref the bleak mountains in the north of Scotland.—The Governments of the Australian colonies have received, a rigular butter from the Settle Secretary of

received a circular letter from the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking that all procurable in-formation about the decline of the fur seal fisheries in the southern hamisphere be sent to the Cenadian Gov-ernment. Canada wants the information for use in connection with the Bahring Sen question. Hunting the southern for seal, or sea bear, was an important in dustry in the early part of the present century, but it is reported that the islands on which they then abounded are now cleared of senia. The habits of the fur scale of the northern Pacific Ocean and of those of the south-

the northern Pacific Ocean and of those of the southern hemisphera appear to be very similar, and it is thought that the history of the decline of the southern fishery may indicate some proper system of protection for the seals in Behring Sea.

—One hundred years uge a Mr. Marr of thaps Elizabeth.
Mc. set out a willow sip, which graw to be a good-slawitee. Mr. Marr was an obliging sort of person, and he kept his grindstone—one of the few in that vicinity—under the willow by the roadslife for the convenience of his neighbors. Some of the neighbors user ungrateful inder the willow by the roadslift for the convenience of his neighbors. Some of the neighbors were ungratoful yokels, for often, when they had done grinding their axes, they would try the blades upon the sheltering tree, so that its beauty was spoiled and its life endangered. Then Farmer Marr drove a lot of spikes into the trunk, covering the heads artfully with bark, and when the neighboring vandals had spoiled a few axes they quite terriproduces on the willow. Marr and his neighbors trying edges on the willow. Marr and his neighbors are all dead and forgotten these fifty years, but the willow still flourishes, and the axe marks are obliterated, while the protecting spikes are grown deep to the

heart of the great trunk.

The Delsartian decirine of rest by voluntary mus-cular relaxation is somewhat confirmed by the experience of those who have acted upon this theory in over-coming insomnia. Nothing so quickly brings sleep as the voluntary disposal of the body and imbs in such fashion as to promote muscular relaxation. The lags and arms should be so placed as to bring them in conand arms should be so piaced as to bring them in contact with the mattress at as many points as possible. This affords support and relieves the nuscies. The body should be disposed in like fashion, and if all has been done properly the woear of cleap will presently have the consciousness of resting with his whole weight directly upon the mattress. When once this feeling comes sleep usually follows. The plan is far better than the old one of repeating the numerals or going over some meaningless series of words, for it has the double advantage of putting the physical man inte as attitude of repease and of distracting the mind from whatever thoughts are at emmity with alsop.

Within One of It.

From Puck.

Hotel Keeper—What's the matter here! You're just raising the deuce.

Walter—No, sir; I just dropped the tray!

A Mystery of Mysterice.

"Robert, dear, how do you suppose those dought and desease of empty bottles ever got into the cellar !"
"Why, I dold know, my dear, I never bought at empty bottle in my life,"